



TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1944.

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T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

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H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1944

Chairman:

ALDERMAN F. H. MORECROFT.

Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. R. CAIRNS, J.P.)

ALDERMAN H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.
" CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL
" G. M. NORMAN
" G. GORE
COUNCILLOR (MRS) F. M. BOYTON
" (MRS) F. K. LANGLEY
" MAJOR J. MARTIN
" J. P. FISH
" W. L. LAW, J.P.
" E. A. BUSHELL
" W. G. JEFFERY
" J. H. BRAZLER
" F. G. DOLBEAR

M A T E R N I T Y A N D C H I L D W E L F A R E
C O M M I T T E E

1944

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR (MRS) F. K. LANGLEY.

Members:

ALDERMAN CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL
COUNCILLOR E. A. BUSHELL
" R. L. ECKHOFF
" J. P. FISH
" (MRS) F. M. BOYTON
" W. L. LAW, J.P.
" A. T. GOODFELLOW, J.P.
" W. J. PUDNEY
" W. H. GATES
" J. WILLIAMS
" A. R. DAWES
MRS. M. J. CHITTY
MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW
MRS. J. V. HURRELL
MRS. J. H. BRAZIER
MRS. E. A. BUSHELL

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,
and
To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough and Port for the year ending 31st December, 1944. As in previous war years the subject matter has had to be curtailed in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

It has been a difficult, and at times, trying year for maintaining the Health services in some semblance of normality owing to enemy activity, which reached its peak of maximum intensity during August and September. This resulted in an increased volume of work for the Department, the calls on the Sanitary section being at times heavy, but thanks to the helpful and willing co-operation of all members of the staff, the situation was successfully dealt with.

A. Zymotic Diseases: As in previous years the Town and Port has been remarkably free from any serious outbreak of infectious disease, with the exception of measles, of which there were 137 cases notified. There has not been any outbreak of any importance, 11 cases of Scarlet Fever, 30 of Whooping Cough, 27 of Pneumonia, together with those of measles made up the bulk of the notifications. 4 cases of Diphtheria in non-immunised persons were recorded, one of which proved fatal. This is to be regretted, especially as this Authority provides all facilities freely at their clinics for immunisation against this fell disease, and through the medium of the local press, advertisements, posters, cinema slides, birthday cards, and personal contact, full publicity is given in regard to these facilities. At the end of the year 36.28% of the children under 5 and 61.01% of those of school age, had been successfully immunised. As will be noted, the incidence of Diphtheria during the year fell entirely upon those who had not been immunised. Some day all children in this island will be immunised, and then we can look forward with no small degree of certainty to an immune population, and the disappearance of this sinister lurking infection of childhood. The entrance into the town at intervals of smallpox contacts caused some apprehension as only some 43% of the child population is protected by vaccination. These contacts were kept under surveillance until the incubation period was completed.

B. Maternity and Child Welfare. This vital branch of Public Health work continues to increase in popularity as the attendances at the clinics go to prove. During the year the attendances at the clinics were 5517 as compared with 2523 the previous year. This resulted in some overcrowding at the temporary River Clinic, which does not lend itself to coping with large numbers, but this will be rectified when new premises are acquired after the cessation of hostilities. Effective work cannot be carried out at overcrowded centres as it precludes individual attention being given to each child, which is most essential if the primary object of the centre, namely education in mothercraft, is to be realised. The enlistment of voluntary helpers so as to relieve the Health Visitor of duties which can be more suitably carried out by a lay assistant, is all important.

Attendances at the Ante-natal clinics showed an increase of 56 over the preceding year, and 147 over that recorded in the pre-war year 1938. This increase in numbers is due both to the valuable co-operation of the midwives in the town, and the home visiting by the Health Visitors which encourages the expectant mother to take an interest in her own welfare.

Under the Maternity Beds Scheme 35 cases were admitted to hospital due either to complicated labour, unsuitable home conditions or complications due to pregnancy, such as toxæmia, etc.

Under the Government Evacuation Scheme 128 expectant mothers availed themselves of the facilities and were sent to homes at Tunbridge Wells and Derbyshire, where they were enabled to have their confinement safe from enemy shells and bombs. It is possible that this scheme will come to an end next year, and it is to be hoped that some other provision will be made, either at the Royal Victoria Hospital or the County Hospital, for those cases desirous of having their confinement in a Maternity Home, rather than in their own home which, owing to war damage or overcrowding, may be unsuitable.

Infantile Mortality for the year comprised 21 cases as against 12 for the previous year. The principal causes of death in children under one year have for some considerable time been three in number - (1) Prematurity and congenital malformations, (2) Respiratory, (3) Alimentary. The past twenty years has seen a marked decrease in mortality at this age period, which I consider is due to a large extent to the teaching of mothercraft at the centres, as a result of which there is better maternal care of the new born child.

C. Health Visitors carried out their duties of home visiting under great difficulties, and at no little personal risk. Visiting the homes is a most important branch of their work, as it enables the mother to consult them in matters concerning herself and the health of the family. It also gives a more friendly and private interview than would be possible at a busy clinic. In spite of enemy shelling 4,500 visits were recorded.

D. Nutrition. It is an established fact that the standard of nutrition in the child population is a most important index to the health of the community. Reports from the Welfare centres and School Medical Service showed that, in spite of the vicissitudes encountered by the population during five years of living under war conditions, there was no evidence of deterioration. A special investigation was carried out by two nutritional experts from the Ministry. They took a selected cross section of the population, the ages ranging from 6 months to 70 years of age. They did not discover one single case of bad nutrition, which I consider to be a testimonial to the scientific rationing of food and the issue of essential vitamins to children and expectant mothers.

I would like to draw attention to the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report which contains much interesting data in connection with the extra work carried out as the result of enemy action.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to thank you for the courteous and helpful manner in which you have dealt with the various problems during the course of the year.

I should also like to take this opportunity of proffering my sincere thanks to each member of the staff for his or her constant and loyal support, and expressing my admiration for the fortitude exhibited when potential danger was close at hand. With a staff possessing these qualities it was possible to maintain the Health services of the Borough during the fifth year of totalitarian war.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. J. NICHOLL

Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)
Population

3662.04
17,960

(i) Births:

Live Births:		Total	M.	F.
Registered in Borough:	Legitimate	225	109	116
	Illegitimate	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
		236	110	126
Adjusted by inward and outward transfer:	Legitimate	337	168	169
	Illegitimate	<u>37</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>
		374	184	190
Still Births:				
Registered in Borough:	Legitimate	9	4	5
	Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
		10	5	5
Adjusted by inward and outward transfer:	Legitimate	13	6	7
	Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
		15	8	7

(ii) Deaths:

	Total	M.	F.
Registered in Borough	189	105	84
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>
Total in Borough	180	97	83
Transferred Deaths	<u>138</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>
Net Total Deaths in 1944	318	166	152

There were no deaths from Puerperal Causes.

(iii) Infantile Mortality:

Deaths under 1 year -

Legitimate	19	(Congenital	
Illegitimate	2	) Malformation	2
		(Prematurity	6
		) Respiratory	8
		(Other conditions	4
		) Enemy action	1

(iv) Deaths from -

Cancer (all ages)	32
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	18
Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-
Civilian Deaths due to War Operations	45

B. - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

I.

(i) Staff:

(a) Medical:

T. J. Nicholl, F.R.C.S., D.P.H. Whole time, Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port, School Medical Officer

(b) Others:

Mr. J. G. B. Whorwell, Cert. R.S.I. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.

Mr. A. J. Cuckney, Cert. R.S.I. S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

Mr. B. C. Middlebrook, Cert. S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector. Serving H.M. Forces since 17th October, 1939.

Mr. F. W. Bromley, Cert. S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector. Serving H.M. Forces since 6th October, 1939.

E. M. Hawkins, F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.

Miss E. Barker, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse. (combined duties).

Miss F. Gray, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

Miss G. O'Donoghue, C.M.B. and General Training. Health Visitor's Certificate. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

Mrs. K. Walker, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Temporary Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

Miss E. Holloway, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.

Mrs. P. Wooderson. Whole time. Acting Chief Clerk.

Mr. B. G. Epton. Whole time. Second Clerk. Serving H.M. Forces since 29th September, 1939.

Mr. E. J. Rogers. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section. Serving H.M. Forces since 2nd October, 1939.

Miss B. Carran. Whole time. Temporary Clerk.

(ii)

(a) Laboratory Facilities: The following pathological specimens were examined at the County Laboratory during 1944:-

	No. submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria -			
From notified cases and contacts and suspected cases	184	2	182
Pulmonary Tuberculosis *	-	20	-
Haemolytic Streptococci	10	3	7
Other specimens	7	7	-
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	-	32	189
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* In order to save paper negative results were not reported.

(b) Ambulance Facilities: There are two ambulances for use in connection with the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals, and also a small van for transport of infected bedding and clothing. A St. John Ambulance is also available for the transfer of normal civilian sick, and a Civil Defence Ambulance deals with street accidents.

(c) Nursing in the Home: The Town Nursing Association is carrying on this work with a much reduced staff.

(d) Hospital Facilities:

(1) Borough Isolation Hospital:

On instructions from the Ministry of Health, the Isolation Hospital was partially closed down in June 1940, and patients from Dover were admitted to the Eastry Isolation Hospital, or the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

The following tables give the number of patients admitted to the Tower Hamlets Isolation Hospital, to Eastry and Ashford.

Category		In Hospital 31.12.43	Admitted in 1944.	To- tal.	Cases dis- charged in 1944.	Deaths in 1944	Cases remain- ing in Hospital 31.12.44.
Diphtheria	Borough	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	Military	1	2	3	3	-	-
	Naval	1	-	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	Borough	-	2	2	1	1	-
Wh. Cough & Pneumonia	Borough	-	1	1	-	1	-
Measles	Borough	-	2	2	2	-	-
	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Naval	-	10	10	10	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	4	4	4	-	-
Mumps	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Military	-	3	3	3	-	-
	Naval	-	10	10	10	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	1	1	1	-	-
Rubella	Military	-	17	17	17	-	-
	Naval	-	21	21	21	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	3	3	3	-	-
	Naafi	-	1	1	1	-	-
Chicken pox	Military	-	5	5	5	-	-
	Naval	-	7	7	7	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Port	-	1	1	1	-	-
Tonsillitis	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	1	1	1	-	-
Vincent's Angina	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Naval	-	3	3	3	-	-
Quinsy	R.A.F.	-	1	1	1	-	-

Category		In Hospital 31.12.43	Admitted in 1944	Total	Cases discharged in 1944	Deaths in 1944	Cases remaining in Hospital 31.12.44
Influenza	Borough	1	-	1	1	-	-
Streptococcal Infection	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
Rheumatism	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Scabies	Naval	2	71	73	73	-	-
Observation	Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria	Naval	-	1	1	-	-	1
	R.A.F.	-	2	2	2	-	-
Observation	Naval	-	1	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever							
Observation	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
	Military	-	2	2	2	-	-
	Naval	-	7	7	7	-	-
	R.A.F.	-	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL		5	192	197	193	2	2

The Tuberculosis Pavilion was closed at the outbreak of War.

Cases admitted to Eastry.

Scarlet Fever	Borough	-	10	10	10	-	-
Diphtheria	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
Measles & Pneumonia	Borough	-	2	2	2	-	-
Streptococcal Infection	Borough	-	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL		-	15	15	14	1	-

Cases admitted to Ashford.

Diphtheria	Borough	-	2	2	1	1	-
Measles & Pneumonia	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	Borough	-	1	1	1	-	-
TOTAL		-	4	4	3	1	-

(2) The area is served by the Royal Victoria Hospital which moved from the town to Waldershare Park on the outbreak of war. Selected Maternity cases are admitted to the hospital in accordance with the Corporation Scheme which has been in operation since 1936.

II. Maternity and Child Welfare:

The Maternity and Child Welfare services continued throughout the year.

(i) Midwifery Service: Four midwives were practising in the Borough throughout the year.

(ii) Maternity Services: The Ante-natal Clinic is held twice a week at Brook House. The following is a summary of the cases seen and conditions found:-

No gestation	3
Normal pregnancy	155
Pregnancy complicated by -	
Oral Sepsis	22
Disorders of -	
Digestive system	7
Genito-urinary system	10
Nervous system	10
Respiratory system	4
Varicose Veins	12
Anaemia	3
Cardio-vascular	3
Rheumatism	2
A.P.H.	1
V.D.	1
Miscellaneous	9
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	242
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Maternity Beds Scheme: During the year, 35 cases were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Waldershare, from the Borough, occupying beds for a total of 689 days. There were 7 pre-natal cases, 19 maternity cases (includes 1 pre-natal case re-admitted), and 11 post-natal cases (includes 1 pre-natal case readmitted).

The reasons for admission were as follows:-

Ante Partum Haemorrhage	2
Abortion	1
Complicated Labour	6
Heart disease	1
Kidney Disease	4
Placenta Praevia	1
Post Partum Haemorrhage	2
Prematurity	3
Retained Placenta	2
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	3
Unsuitable home conditions	6
Other conditions	4
	<hr/>
	35
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In addition 12 patients were admitted from the adjoining County area.

Premature Births: In connection with information re premature births, the following are the particulars for 1944:-

Born at home.	Nursed entirely at home.	Died within 24 hours	Survived after one month.	Died during month.
17 +	12	4 +	11	2
+ one pair of twins and 3 others admitted to hospital.		+ 2 died in hospital.		
Born in Hospital.	Died during 24 hours.	Survived.		
3	1	2		

Consultations: One consultation was arranged between the Obstetrical Consultant and a general practitioner in the town.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits: 98 outfits were supplied by the Authority in accordance with existing arrangements.

Expectant Mothers: 128 expectant mothers were evacuated under the Government scheme.

(iii) Child Welfare Clinics: Three Infant Welfare sessions a week were held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House, and one session a week at the River Clinic.

The following tables give details of the work done at both clinics:

BROOK HOUSE CLINIC:

Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice:-

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time	197
(ii)	Infants 1-5 years on register for first time	57
(iii)	Infants and children who attended last year	177
Total on Register		431
(iv)	Number of sessions	140
(v)	Total attendances	3065
(vi)	Average per session	21

Medical Consultations:

Number of sessions	99
Number of cases seen by M.O.	
(a) New cases for 1944 -	
under 1 year	168
1-5 years	48
(b) Old cases	216
Total attendances	180
Average attendance per session	1487
	15

Attendances for Weighing and Nursing Advice:-

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time	80
(ii)	Infants 1-5 years on register for first time	26
(iii)	Infants and children who attended last year	<u>117</u>
	Total on Register	223
(iv)	Number of sessions	52
(v)	Total attendances	2252
(vi)	Average per session	43

Medical Consultations:

	Number of sessions	50
	Number of cases seen by M.O.	
(a)	New cases for 1944 - under 1 year	76
	1-5 years	13
(b)	Old cases	77
	Total attendances	539
	Average attendance per session	10

The Authority's scheme for the supply of Dried Milk was continued throughout the year.

(iv) Health Visitors: Records of Health Visitors' work:-

(a)	First visits to children under 1 year	343
(b)	Re-visits -	
	(i) Infants under 1 year	1528
	(ii) Infants 1-5 years	2342
	(iii) Visits re Infantile Mortality	1
(c)	Visits re expectant mothers	113
(d)	Visits re Midwives Act (on behalf of County Council)	1
(e)	Visits re Discharging eyes	7
(f)	Visits re Puerperal Pyrexia	1
(g)	Visits re Orthopaedics	17
(h)	Visits re Tuberculosis	33
(i)	Visits re Stillbirths	10
(j)	Miscellaneous	64
(k)	Immunisation	<u>40</u>
	Total	4500

Lost Visits	293
Houses visited	1648

(v) Child Life Protection: The own Council, as Welfare Authority, discharges the functions in the Borough, under the re-enacted provisions in Part VII. of the Public Health Act, 1936:-

The records for 1944 are:-

(a) Persons receiving Infants:

Number of Foster parents with one or more children			
on register at end of 1943	3		
Number added during 1944	2	5	
Number removed during 1944		3	2

(b) Infants:

Number on register at end of 1943	3		
Number added during 1944	8	11	
Number removed during 1944		3	8

(c) Visits by Health Visitors 10

(d) No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(vi) Dental Treatment: The scheme for the provision of artificial dentures to expectant mothers came into effect on the 1st April, 1938, and during 1944, 30 cases were referred to the Astor Dental Clinic, which was taken over by the Corporation in October 1942. No dentures were supplied.

(vii) Orthopaedic Scheme: Two clinics were held locally during 1944. No cases were admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital. Three cases attended for massage treatment at the R. V. Hospital.

III. Nursing Homes Registration - Public Health Act, 1936:

There are no Nursing Homes registered in the town at the present time.

IV. Lice Infestation: The measures adopted for dealing with this infestation varies with the age of the person affected. Children under five attending the Welfare Clinics are inspected by the nurse and if found to be unclean instructions are given to the mother on how to deal with it, and the case kept under observation. Similar procedure is adopted in cases discovered in their homes by the Health Visitor.

School children are inspected by the school nurse once a term, and those showing signs of infestation are treated either at home or at the clinic. As a routine measure the school nurse visits the child's home and instructs the mother what to do, and if necessary offers the loan of a special comb and provides a small bottle of Lethane Oil. Advantage is taken at the time of the visit to inspect the other members of the family for infestation.

In those cases where the parents fail to eradicate the condition either through indifference or faulty treatment, the child is brought to the clinic and cleansed. Only 4.4% of the school population was found to be verminous.

Amongst the adult population, especially that section frequenting the shelters, it was surprising how little infestation was discovered by the Shelter Nurse and the Sanitary Inspectors, although conditions were ideal for the wide distribution of man's oldest intimate. Those cases found to be victims of this infestation were instructed on how to treat the condition, and clothing and bedding sent for disinfection. Only in a small percentage of the cases was it found necessary to bring them to the Cleansing Station for treatment.

C. - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(a) Water Supply: Water is supplied to the Borough partly by the East Kent District Water Company, and in the majority from the Corporation Waterworks. The water is deep well water and is chlorinated. Bacteriological and chemical tests taken throughout the year have proved satisfactory.

There are 21 dwelling houses in the Borough not connected with the public mains. Of these -

9	have well water (from 3 wells)
10	have rain water tanks
<u>2</u>	have spring water
21	

Alternative Sources of Water Supply: In co-operation with the Water Engineer a number of alternative sources of supply have been investigated and classified. These sources of supply vary from disused wells to storage tanks in industrial buildings. Arrangements have been made for chlorination where necessary, and warning notices have been published. Fortunately, it was not necessary to utilise any of these sources during the year.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage: The main sewerage system discharges into the sea.

With the following exceptions all houses are connected to main sewers:-

52	dwelling houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools
33	dwelling houses with pail closets.

(c) Scavenging and Disposal of House Refuse: Disposal by controlled tipping at Coombe was continued through the year and proved satisfactory.

(d) Sanitary Inspection of the District: Mr. Whorwell, Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows:-

Although the war did not end during the period under review, the cessation of bombardment from the enemy guns on the coast of France in September quickly led to an obvious increase in the population of the Borough. This was reflected in the much greater number of complaints received from persons returning to houses left vacant for lengthy periods, principally concerning obstructed and damaged drains, unsafe floors due to dry rot, and moth infestation. Such a state of affairs had been anticipated, and will continue as more of the long vacated premises become re-occupied.

It was rather surprising to find how many people had become shelter minded, and continued to frequent the deep Public Shelters although all danger from enemy action had practically ceased. Routine inspection, spraying with disinfectant and examination of bedding was continued throughout the year, with the result that only sporadic cases of infestation with vermin occurred.

Co-operation with the Naval and Military authorities continued throughout the year, and the resources of the department are always at their disposal in matters connected with rat and vermin infestations, inspection of foodstuffs, etc.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no marked rat infestation in any part of the Borough.

Supervision of the First Aid Posts, Cleansing Stations, Deep Shelters, Personnel, and of the entire equipment of the Casualty Services (Medical and Personal) occupied a considerable part of the Inspectors' working hours.

Number and Nature of Inspections during the year.

<u>Nature.</u>	<u>Inspections and Visits.</u>
Dwelling Houses	3216
Bakehouses	118
Fried Fish Shops	68
Places where food is sold or prepared	763
Cowsheds and Dairies	90
Common Lodging Houses	6
Marine Stores	4
Infectious Disease Inquiries	34
Factories	65
Miscellaneous	2574
	<u>6938</u>

Number of Notices served during the year.

Informal Notices	310
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	72
	<u>382</u>

Result of Service of Notices.

Notices actually served during 1944	382
Notices standing over from 1943	18
	<u>400</u>
Total Notices complied with	296
Notices standing over at the end of 1944	104
	<u>400</u>

Conditions Remedied.

Defective drainage repaired	82
Defective Sanitary Conveniences remedied	67
Structural repairs executed - Roofs	16
Floors	87
Walls and ceilings	16
Want of Cleanliness	9
Want of Ventilation	2
Defective Sanitary Fittings repaired	6
Nuisances from dampness remedied	4
Defective paving repaired	2
Offensive accumulations removed	8
Dangerous structures	3
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	39
	<u>341</u>

Offensive Trades: Premises registered for the purpose of
Offensive Trades are:-

Rag and Bone Dealers 3

Common Lodging Houses: There is one registered Common Lodging
House in the Borough. No special action was necessary during the year.

Disinfection: During the year 77 rooms were disinfected.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

1. (a) Council Houses infested 19
- (b) Other houses and premises infested 46

2. Methods employed for freeing houses and other premises from bed bugs - Sulphur dioxide or Zaldecide, according to circumstances.

Factories Act, 1937: (i) The number of factories on the Register was:-

With mechanical Power	68
Without mechanical Power	<u>60</u>
	<u>128</u>

There were 35 Bakehouses in the Borough, of which 18 were factories with mechanical power, and 17 without mechanical power. Of this total one is a basement bakehouse with a certificate. Many factories were closed temporarily or closed for the duration of the War.

(ii) Inspections:

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
Factories with mechanical power	77	2	-
Factories without mechanical power	106	12	-
Outworkers' premises	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>183</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>

(iii) Defects Found:

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>No. of Defects.</u>		<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
(1) Insufficient	-	2	-	-
(2) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
(3) Not separate for sexes	2	3	-	-
Other offences	3	5	-	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919: Rodents caught in the Town and Port area on birdlime traps, or bodies found after baiting with Zinc Phosphide during the year:-

Brown rats	1932
Black rats	73
Mice	<u>545</u>
	<u>2550</u>

Routine Procedure:

During the year a number of sewers in the Borough were baited with good results. In view of the local circumstances, close co-operation was maintained with the Naval and Military authorities.

All complaints as to the prevalence of rats were followed up, as a result of which a number of defective drains were made good and nesting places of rats eliminated.

The Corporation laystall at Coombe was kept under supervision, but no action was found necessary, chiefly owing to the system of 'controlled tipping in force.'

Prosecutions: No prosecutions were conducted under any of the preceding sections during the year.

E. - FOOD INSPECTION.

A. Milk Supply:

(i) Non Designated Milks: One sample was taken during 1944, and subjected to a biological test; this proved satisfactory.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938:

The licences in force locally in 1944 were:-

Pasteurised

Two dealers in Borough
licensed to use the term
"Pasteurised" for milk
treated at a local Depot.

Two dealers licensed to
purvey this milk in
original sealed bottles.

No licences were revoked during 1944.

(iii) 6 samples of designated milks were examined, 4 of which satisfied the bacteriologist in the first instance. Two reported on as not being satisfactory, were retested and satisfied the Bacteriologist.

(iv) Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927:

7 samples were taken under this heading during the year

(v) Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927:

1 sample was taken under this heading during the year.

(vi) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926: The number on the Register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Farms used for the production of Milk	2
Other premises used as Dairies	12
Producers of Milk	2
Retail purveyors of Milk including 21 whose premises are outside the Borough	33

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision during the year, and the provisions of the Order complied with.

The number of milch cows in the Borough was 40.

B. Meat.

(a) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924:

Government Control of Slaughtering: The slaughtering for the Borough is now carried on in an adjoining District. All meat and Offal intended for human consumption in the Dover area is examined periodically in the local shops.

(ii) Other Foods: Articles of Food in shops etc., in the town condemned in consequence of their unsound condition:

	Tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Fresh Fruit		10	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wet Fish		3	$\frac{3}{4}$	25
Tinned Evaporated Milk		5	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Smoked Fish		4	0	14
Tinned Meats		2	3	21
Beef		2	2	8
Cheese		1	2	10
Mutton and Lamb		1	2	6
Tinned Fish		1	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar		1	2	1
Bacon		1	1	27
Fats		1	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour		1	1	14
Cereals		1	1	9
Tinned Vegetables		1	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sweets		1	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables		1	0	0
Dried Fruits			3	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jam			3	0
Condensed Milk			2	13
Eggs			2	11
Confectionery			2	7
Sausages and Sausage Meat			1	26
Condiments			1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Soup			1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter			1	2
Coffee			1	2
Meat Offal				24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shredded Suet				22
Tinned Fruit				15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat and Fish Pastes				9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Golden Syrup				7
Dried Eggs				6
Veal				6
Custard Powder				4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baking Powder				2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea				1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	2	16	0	7

Foodstuffs condemned as a result of enemy action:

Fruit and Vegetables	4	17	2	9
Confectionery, Cake, Bread, etc.	2	13	2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour	1	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar		9	3	20
Condiments		6	2	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Margarine and Cooking Fats		6	2	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweets		5	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat		5	2	4
Milk		5	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dried Fruits		5	0	0
Tinned Soups		4	3	3
Tea		4	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cereals		4	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Vegetables		4	0	9
Jam and Marmalade		3	3	4
Tinned Fish		3	1	7
Dried Eggs		1	3	25
Cooked Meats		1	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baking Powder, Pudding Mixture, Cake Mixture, etc.		1	2	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon		1	2	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carried Forward	12	12	1	18

	Tons	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Brought Forward	12	12	1	18
Cocoa		1	1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter		1	1	22
Sausage and Sausage Meat		1	1	15
Condensed and Evaporated Milk		1	1	11
Tinned Meat		1	0	21
Cheese			3	17
Treacle and Golden Syrup			3	0
Tinned Fruit			2	4
Coffee			1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs			1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat and Fish Pastes			1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Patent Foods			1	4
Suet				27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry				12
Beverages 265 bottles				
Total	13	3	0	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(iii) Fried Fish Shops: There are 11 of these shops in the Borough which are inspected regularly and action taken where necessary. During the year 68 visits were paid.

(iv) During the year 763 visits were paid to places where food was sold or prepared.

C. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

104 samples were taken during the year.

The samples dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, were as follows:-

Milk	45
Sausage Meat	8
Butter	8
Whisky	6
Margarine	5
Lard	5
Sardines	5
Self Raising Flour	5
Condensed Milk - Full	
Cream	4
Condensed Milk -	
Separated	3
Vinegar	3
Baking Powder	2
Mustard	2
Cheese	1
Dried Separated Milk	1
Golden Raising Powder	1
	<u>104</u>

21 samples were taken informally, and 4 agents were employed in purchasing samples.

The percentage of Fat and Non-fatty solids of the genuine samples of milk averaged 3.62 and 8.81 respectively, as compared with 3.73 and 8.83 of the genuine samples during 1943.

Two samples of milk were reported on as not genuine. One sample contained at least 4% of added water, and the other sample contained 2.95% of fat which is just below the limit of 3%.

The Vendor was cautioned in each case.

Three samples of butter were reported on as containing water in excess of 16%, 16.18%, 16.22% and 16.88% respectively. The Vendors were cautioned in each case.

A sample of whisky was reported on as containing at least 7% of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted against the Vendor who was fined £10 and costs.

Two samples of Self Raising flour were reported on as deficient in available carbon dioxide. The Vendor was cautioned.

F. PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. (a) Infectious Diseases:

The following table summarises the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

There was no outbreak of infectious disease calling for special attention.

Disease	Total Cases Notified.												Total Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	- 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65+		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	4	6	27	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	7	1	13	-
Whooping Cough	3	1	3	3	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1
Measles	-	4	9	13	21	87	2	1	-	-	-	-	137	-
Total	5	8	14	28	26	124	5	5	5	5	12	7	224	4

(b) Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria:

Immunisation Clinic: The special clinic was carried on through the year, and the following is a statement of the work carried out:-

1. Number of sessions held 102
2. Number who attended clinics 239
3. Of these -
 - 212 attended for immunisation
 - 13 in course of immunising at end of year
 - 14 requiring immunisation did not complete course.

4. Age distribution of children completely immunised:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14+	Total
106	40	18	8	15	5	4	4	6	5	1	2	-	-	212

The prophylactics used were A.P.T. under the age of twelve years and T.A.F. over that age. No untoward reactions were noted.

(c) Whooping Cough Clinic: Facilities were again offered for simultaneous immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheris in pre-school children, and during the year 124 children had attended for combined immunisation, and 3 children for immunisation against whooping cough only.

2. Tuberculosis: The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and all deaths during the year.

Age Periods	New cases.				All deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
15-	8	8	1	-	2	4	-	-
25-	5	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
35-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
45-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	13	3	1	8	6	-	1

During the year there were two deaths of unnotified cases in the Borough.

3. Scabies: Treatment has been carried out at one of the First Aid Posts by First Aid Post Personnel, and the following is the number of cases treated:-

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
75	146	211	432
From Rural District by arrangement -			
4	10	5	19

It is encouraging to note that there has been a decline in the number of cases of Scabies during the year, 432 as against 619 for the preceding year. The work at the Cleansing Station was carried out by the members of the First Aid Post, whose indefatigable efforts in treating the cases, coupled with the rounding up of contacts by the Health Visitors, all contributed to this end. It was not necessary to take legal action under the Scabies Order in any case.

G. - PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

1. (i) Shipping using the Port during the year 1944:-

Inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors -

Coastwise steamers	13
Naval vessels	10
Cable ship	1
	<u>24</u>

2. Measures against Rodents: During 1944 no action was taken under Article 21 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's instructions particular attention was paid to the possibility of extensive rat infestation on board vessels and in the docks area. The Transit Camp, in the dock area, which had given trouble in previous years, was kept under observation, and action was taken to deal with further, but minor infestations.

TABLE E.

Rats destroyed during 1944:

(i) On Vessels.

Number of Rats				Total in Year
Destroyed	...	...	...	460

TABLE F.

(ii) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats				Total in Year
Destroyed	...	...	...	187

TABLE H.

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

During the year one Deratisation Certificate was issued to a ship of 136 tons which was fumigated with sulphur.

3. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1944.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British Merchant	13	-	1 +	6 Ø
Naval and G.P.O.	11	-	-	-

+ Referred through Medical Officer of Health to the Dover Harbour Board who are the owners of the vessel concerned.

Ø In these cases the vessels were fumigated for rats and other vermin.

4. Food Inspection: No action was taken.

5. Co-operation with the Services: Close co-operation was maintained with the Royal Navy, and the facilities of the Public Health Department were at the disposal of the Officers concerned.

During the year 23 visits were paid to naval vessels (in the docks and at the Eastern Arm). Of these vessels 10 were fumigated for rodents and other vermin. One cable ship was disinfected (crews' quarters) after the occurrence of a case of Chicken-pox.

